

"The South  
is the  
Bonanza  
of the Future."  
—CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW

# THE ROANOKE TIMES.

The Roanoke's gone!  
No more he'll cross!  
He is extinct  
At Roanoke.

VOL. X.—NO. 237.

ROANOKE, VA., TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1892.

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J. P. MELHORN, superintendent,  
No. 10 South Jefferson street, Roanoke,  
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## HORRIBLE RAVAGES OF CATARRH.

An Insidious Disease, Undermining the

System and Destroying Health.

Read the Remarkable State-  
ment Given Below.

Catarrh of the nose and throat is probably  
more prevalent than any other disease. Few persons  
escape it entirely. It is found in all degrees  
of severity. In mild cases, which, however, al-  
ways tend to the worst, it may cause only a little  
headache or sneezing, frequent blowing of nose,  
tendency to catch cold, tickling in throat, hawk-  
ing, bitter taste, throat feelings, but in the severe  
forms of the malady its ravages are extensive  
and fearful. We append below the statement of  
Mrs. W. H. HANBARGER, who has been visiting  
friends in Vinton, she says: "I have had catarrh  
in its severest form for years. About two months  
ago my breath became very offensive. I lost  
strength and flesh rapidly, my appetite failed  
me. A very sore, dark spot appeared in my  
cheek. The cheek became much swollen, very  
painful, and discharged a foul smelling slough.  
I gave up and took to my bed, but, encouraged  
by my friends, I managed to reach Dr. Coates' of-  
fice. This was about two weeks ago, and I was  
so weak at that time that I had almost to be  
carried up the steps to his office. After examining  
me he pronounced the case gangrene of the cheek,  
due to the exhausting influence of catarrh. He  
began treatment at once. The cheek is now  
healed. My health is wonderfully improved,  
and I feel certain that I will soon be restored to  
perfect health. My P. O. address is Pocahontas,  
Virginia."

Sufferers from catarrh and asthma should  
place themselves under my care at an early  
date as possible, as the present is a favorable  
time for treatment, patients being less liable to  
fresh colds than in fall and winter.  
Dr. L. P. COATES.  
Specialist in catarrh and all diseases of the  
nose, throat and chest; also asthma, rheumatism,  
heart and kidney diseases. Office, P. O. build-  
ing, Campbell avenue, Roanoke, Va. Office  
hours: 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.; 2 to 4:30 p. m.;  
7 to 9 p. m. Consultation free. Medicines fur-  
nished. Terms very easy.

## The Sunday Concert.

The concert by the Roanoke Ma-  
chine Works Band Sunday afternoon in  
the park laid out by the Gas and Water  
Company was highly appreciated by a  
large crowd, many of whom, however,  
failed to pay the small entrance fee of  
15 cents, which has been levied to pay,  
not only the expenses of the band, but  
the cost of keeping the fences and park  
in order. The receipts were not suffi-  
cient to pay for the band. The experi-  
ment will be again tried on next Sunday  
between 4:30 and 6 p. m. when it is  
hoped that the parties who appreciate  
the good music and who desire the con-  
certs to be perpetuated will contribute  
so that the regular concerts on Sunday  
afternoon may be maintained through-  
out the summer. The total expenses of the  
concert Sunday was \$60 and to meet this  
it will be necessary to have an attend-  
ance of 400 people.

## Harrison Officially Notified.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—[Special]—  
The committee to notify President  
Harrison of his renomination called at  
the White House this afternoon and  
discharged their duty.

## The Weather.

Forecast for Virginia: Fair except  
local thunder storms in northern por-  
tion, southwest winds, warmer in west-  
ern portion.

## BUY THE GREAT

# SOHMER PIANO.

It is the standard of the world.  
Recommended by all  
musicians.

## HOBBIE Music Co.,

SOLE DEALERS,  
157 SALEM AVENUE,  
ROANOKE, VA.

## LOOKS LIKE CLEVELAND.

He Seems to Be a Win-  
ner at Chicago.

HILL MEN STILL IN THE FIGHT.

They Claim That Cleveland  
Cannot Be Nominated.

The Situation at Chicago is a Very Inter-  
esting One—Cleveland Men Are in the  
Majority, But the Anti-Cleveland Men  
Will Make a Strong Fight—The First  
Blood Claimed by the Anti-Cleveland-  
ites in the Naming of a Temporary  
Chairman—Cleveland Men Threaten to  
Fight This on the Floor of the Con-  
vention—The National Committee in Ses-  
sion—Other Temporary Officers Se-  
lected.

CHICAGO, June 21.—1 a. m.—[Special]—  
The Democratic presidential ticket  
for 1892 will be Cleveland and Gray, or  
at least such is the general impression  
of the leading men of all factions at  
midnight to-night. The programme, as  
generally understood around the Cleve-  
land headquarters at that hour, was  
that Wm. L. Wilson, of West Virginia,  
would be the permanent chairman of  
the convention and that no fight would  
be made in the convention over the  
temporary chairmanship. Governor  
Abbott, of New Jersey, it is believed, is  
to make the nominating speech for  
Cleveland.

The above result is believed to have  
been brought about by the enforcement  
of the unit rule in the great States of  
Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania and  
Missouri. The Cleveland victory, it  
must also be admitted, is in a large  
measure due to the firm stand taken on  
behalf of the ex-President by Senator  
Palmer, of Illinois; ex-Governor Camp-  
bell, of Ohio, and Editor Morse, of the  
Indiana Sentinel.

The effort to break the backbone of  
the Cleveland movement, by removing  
some of its vertebrae in the South and  
transferring them to the opposition, has  
met with poor success and the strongest  
of the anti-Cleveland Southern leaders  
now practically admit its failure, and it  
is now conceded by them that Cleve-  
land's nomination on the first ballot is  
a strong probability. Even the Hill  
people, in part, at least, are now ready  
to admit their defeat and in doing so,  
they give all credit to the generalship  
of ex-Secretary Whitney. They com-  
plain at the same time that there was no  
leader of the anti-Cleveland forces and,  
in fact, no organization outside of New  
York.

There has been attempts to concen-  
trate on Senator Gorman, and a confer-  
ence had been held with that purpose  
in view as late as this morning, but  
without result. To-night, when asked  
for his opinion of the outcome of the  
convention, Hon. Patrick Walsh, of  
Augusta, Ga., who has been outspoken  
in his opposition to Cleveland, and re-  
presents the Randall tariff idea in the  
Democratic party, said: "The contest  
for the Presidential candidate is vir-  
tually ended to-night. There is no  
longer any doubt as to the nomination  
of Cleveland on the first ballot. It is  
very probable that there will be no for-  
mal presentation of any other candi-  
date. It is believed that Gov. Gray, of  
Indiana, will be nominated for second  
place on the ticket."

The anti-Cleveland sentiment is still  
very strong in three Southern States,  
but outside of these three States Cleve-  
land seems to be more than holding his  
own, and in Georgia it is not improbable  
that three doubtful votes may go to  
Cleveland on the first ballot, and land  
sixteen cracker votes into his column  
against the opposition, or three or four  
less than has been expected. Gorman  
is not authorizing any one to use his  
name as a candidate, and to-morrow  
the delegation will meet to consider how it  
will vote.

It is said that Gorman will not con-  
sent to his name being presented to the  
convention, though no public declara-  
tion has yet been made, and in this  
event Cleveland will get the greater  
part of Maryland's votes. The three  
strong anti-Cleveland States are South  
Carolina, North Carolina and Missis-  
sippi, in all of which the Alliance sen-  
timent is strong and the opposition to  
free coinage is regarded as heretofore.

South Carolina will go almost solidly  
for "anybody to beat Cleveland," and  
in North Carolina six votes about repre-  
sents the number of steadfast Cleveland  
men. Mississippi hardly knows where  
she stands and the delegates are in no  
hurry to have a poll taken. The ma-  
jority of the delegation are anti-Cleve-  
land, and if a good chance is offered for

the success of one of the opposing  
Cleveland following it would be quite  
small, but otherwise he will get all the  
drift.

Virginia is nearly evenly divided; in  
Alabama Cleveland will have more than  
half the delegation and possibly two-  
thirds of it, and in the other States the  
conviction seems to be that all opposi-  
tion to Cleveland is now futile.

## FACTS AND FIGURES.

The Cleveland Leaders Figure Out a Very  
Encouraging Table.

CHICAGO, June 20.—[Special]—The  
extravagant claims and pretentious esti-  
mates which have characterized the  
campaign of the Cleveland and anti-  
Cleveland factions during the past week,  
are gradually giving way to facts and  
figures. Delegates from every State and  
territory are in the city this morning  
and the work of ascertaining the presi-  
dential preferences of the individual  
delegates is progressing so rapidly,  
and the relative strength of the Cleve-  
land and anti-Cleveland factions is so  
nearly known that the only element of  
doubt now remaining affects those  
States which are suspected of having  
secret predilections for favorite sons.  
The managers of the ex-president's  
campaign this morning display, with a  
great deal of ostentation, a carefully  
prepared table which gives Cleveland  
588 votes on the first ballot, just seven  
votes short of the two-thirds necessary  
for nomination.

The anti-Cleveland factions—among  
which may be included not only the  
forces of Senator Hill, but also those of  
Boies, Gray and the secret but very  
earnest workers of Senator Gorman—  
deride as unreasonably extravagant  
these figures of the Cleveland leaders,  
and assert that their investigations  
show that the ex-President is assured  
of but little over a majority on the first  
ballot. They still maintain that the  
failure of Cleveland to be nominated on  
the first ballot will so demoralize his  
forces that a rapid disintegration of  
Cleveland's strength will immediately  
follow, and the race will then become  
one of dark horses.

Probably the most uncertain feature  
in the whole contest, just at this time,  
is the attitude of Senator Gorman, of  
Maryland. He is here as the leader of  
the State delegation as delegate-at-  
large, and outwardly maintains that he  
is devoted to the candidacy of Cleve-  
land; but despite this assertion, his  
name is more discussed  
than that of any other as a compromise  
candidate around whom must rally all  
factions and scattering delegates op-  
posed to the renomination of the ex-Pres-  
ident. For seventy-two hours secret  
emissaries of Gorman have been cease-  
lessly engaged in canvassing the vari-  
ous Southern delegations to ascertain  
the disposition which the Southern peo-  
ple manifest toward Gorman as a com-  
promise candidate, to whose lot is to  
fall the heritage of the Cleveland  
forces. But the Cleveland forces in the  
South, strange to say, do not seem dis-  
posed to be inherited by anybody just  
now—at least not so long as they think  
there is a hopeful chance for the ex-  
President's nomination.

It was confidently expected by Gor-  
man's friends that his record as the  
leader of the opposition in defeating the  
force bill in the United States Senate  
would bring to him rapid accessions from  
those Southern delegations to whose  
vision the force bill still looms up as a  
political nightmare whenever its pas-  
sage is urged by Northern Republican  
conventions or orators. A diligent  
cavass of the Southern delegates, however,  
does not show an outspoken preference  
for Gorman of more than an average of  
two or three men in each delegation, and  
the Southerners generally are very em-  
phatic in maintaining that their only  
choice, just at this time, is the great  
popular leader, Grover Cleveland, of  
New York.

The protestations of Senator Gorman  
that he must not be regarded as a candi-  
date are considered quite natural, and  
as indeed the inevitable declaration of  
any candidate who is on the ground, as  
it is an unwritten law of Democratic  
ethics that no man shall attend a  
National convention for the Presidential  
nomination. For this reason the Sen-  
ator's reticence of his loyalty to Cleve-  
land and his declaration that he is not  
a candidate are not received with that  
unquestioned credence which might be  
awarded to a declaration of the great  
Maryland Senator upon nearly any  
other subject; and so it is that the man  
who is the cynosure of all eyes, and  
whose movements are eagerly watched  
to-day by the leaders of the Cleveland  
forces, is the Senator from the Terrapin  
State.

## THE UNIT RULE.

The Vote of Pennsylvania Will Be Cast for  
Cleveland.

CHICAGO, June 20.—[Special]—Three  
or four conferences of the Indiana dele-  
gation have been held, but have been  
fruitless to secure a compromise by  
which the vote shall be cast as a unit.  
The indications are that on the first  
ballot, seventeen votes will be cast for  
Gray and thirteen for Cleveland.

The Pennsylvania delegation to-day  
adopted a resolution instructing its  
chairman to cast the whole vote of the  
delegation for Cleveland until he is  
nominated or until otherwise instructed.  
The vote stood fifty-eight to four. Ex-  
Senator Wallace was one of the four.

## FIRST BLOOD FOR THE ANTS.

The National Committee Decides to Make  
W. C. Owens Temporary Chairman.

CHICAGO, June 20.—[Special]—To the  
anti-Cleveland forces belong the first  
honors of the war in the contest for con-  
trol of the Democratic National con-  
vention. The national committee, at  
its meeting this afternoon, decided by a  
vote of 28 to 20 to present the name of  
Henry Watterson's candidate, W. C.  
Owens, of Kentucky, as temporary  
chairman of the convention. The Cleve-

land people ill-brook the defeat and will  
carry the contest on to the floor of the  
convention immediately after the com-  
mittee is called to order unless they  
abandon their present intention.

This will develop, though not per-  
fectly, the strength of each side in the  
convention, and will show the utmost  
strength of the opposition to Cleveland  
and probably something in excess of  
that strength, as some Cleveland States  
voted for Owens. The announcement  
of the intention to contest was made in  
the national committee immediately  
after Owens had won in the committee  
on the call of the roll between himself  
and William L. Wilson, the tariff re-  
form member of the ways and means  
committee from West Virginia. The  
fight for the control of the temporary  
organization has been going on quietly  
since Friday night, little of what was  
being done coming to the surface. Wat-  
terson entered into the fight on behalf  
of his State colleague with a vim and  
had the national committee canvassed  
before it was decided by the sub-com-  
mittee to suggest Owens' name.

The death of the late Senator Bar-  
bour, of Virginia, left the sub-committee  
with only four members, and early in  
the proceedings it was a tie. This was  
shown the first time the sub-committee  
met, when the Cleveland managers con-  
veyed an intimation that Owens was not  
acceptable to them. An adjournment  
over Sunday was taken, and it was in  
this interval that Watterson went to  
work to seat his young Kentucky friend  
in the presiding officer's chair. The  
result of this canvass convinced him  
that Owens was all right, and Watterson  
has not hesitated to express his  
conviction that Owens would be the  
winner.

This morning the sub-committee met  
pursuant to order, and at once decided in  
favor of Mr. Owens and agreed unani-  
mously to report his name to the full  
national committee. Some of the  
Cleveland men were in favor of acquies-  
cence in the decision of the sub-com-  
mittee but Harry, of Pennsylvania,  
and Senator Vilas said that they would  
make a fight on him. Stevenson was  
dropped as the man with whom to oppose  
Owens and Wilson, of West Virginia,  
was taken up as the strongest man the  
Cleveland people could put in opposi-  
tion to Owens. Wilson was selected be-  
cause he was a Southern man and be-  
cause of his reputation as a tariff  
reformer as well as his parliamentary  
skill.

It was 12 o'clock when Chairman  
Brice called the national committee to  
order. After some preliminary busi-  
ness, Ransom, of North Carolina, in be-  
half of the sub-committee on temporary  
organization, nominated for temporary  
chairman William C. Owens, of Ken-  
tucky. This nomination was seconded  
by Henry Watterson and others. Mr.  
Holt, of Texas, nominated William L.  
Wilson, of West Virginia. Hiram At-  
kins, of Vermont, seconded the nomina-  
tion, as did several others. Brief com-  
plimentary speeches were made setting  
forth the merits of the two candidates.  
While these speeches were going on  
active conferences were taking place be-  
tween the Cleveland men.

Ex-Secretary Whitney abandoned the  
Cleveland headquarters for the time  
being and hovered around on the out-  
side of the national committee room  
headquarters. He held a conference  
with Harry and other committeemen,  
whom he had called out of the meeting  
room. Vilas, of Wisconsin, also came  
around to see how the fight was going  
on. They would say nothing of their  
purpose, but apparently wanted some  
assurances, of what nature could not be  
learned, from Watterson and Gorman.  
It was said that one thing they were  
endeavoring to secure was a public de-  
claration from Gorman that he would  
not be a candidate. Evidently assu-  
rances wanted were not given, for Owens'  
selection was vigorously opposed, but  
when the roll was called it was found  
that that gentleman had twenty-eight  
votes to twenty for Wilson.

The vote in detail by States was as  
follows:  
In favor of Owens: Alabama, Ar-  
kansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia,  
Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ken-  
tucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan,  
Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada,  
New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Ten-  
nessee, Virginia, Wyoming, Arizona,  
District of Columbia, New Mexico and  
Utah.

In favor of Wilson, of West Virginia:  
California, Connecticut, Kansas, Louisi-  
ana, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jer-  
sey, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylv-  
ania, Rhode Island, South Dakota,  
Texas, Vermont, Washington, West  
Virginia, Wisconsin and Oklahoma.

Delaware and South Carolina were  
temporarily absent when the roll was  
called and did not vote. After the an-  
nouncement was made a motion was en-  
tered to make Owens' selection unani-  
mous, but Mr. Holt, of Texas, gave  
notice that he would present a minority  
report to the convention. Whether or  
not the Cleveland men will make a test  
of strength in the convention and all of  
them support Holt on motion to adopt  
the minority report, remains to be seen.

An analysis of the vote in the com-  
mittee shows that it was not a square  
alignment of the opposition forces on the  
Presidential question. All the States  
voting for Wilson seem to be States in  
which the Cleveland sentiment is pre-  
ponderant unless it is Mississippi, but  
in the list of Mr. Owens' supporters are  
to be found several States of whose de-  
votion to Cleveland's interests there can  
be no doubt. Thus Michigan, instructed  
to vote for him as a unit, favored the  
adoption of the sub-committee's report,  
as did Massachusetts, which, while it  
did not instruct for Cleveland because  
of State custom, warmly commended  
him. Illinois, which is usually classed  
for Cleveland, voted for Owens and so  
did instructed Tennessee and rock rib-  
bed Maine, which is a Cleveland State,  
though its committee member, Mr.  
Sewell, is doubtful of Cleveland's avail-  
ability as a winner in New York State.

Other business was transacted as fol-  
lows: H. C. Oliver presented the proxy  
of J. C. Herndon, of Arizona; Senator  
Geo. Gray, the proxy of John H. Rod-  
ney, of Wilmington, Del.; Mr. Mercer  
was presented in place of John H.  
Estill, of Savannah, Ga.; F. W. Beane

held the proxy of J. W. Jones, of Idaho;  
P. J. Dunn, the proxy of R. P. Keating,  
of Nevada; Fred. V. Holman, the proxy  
of Noltner, of Oregon; ex-Civil Service  
Commissioner Hugh S. Thompson, the  
proxy of John C. Haxall, of South Caro-  
lina, and C. W. Griggs, the proxy of J.  
A. Kuehne, of Washington. Two mem-  
bers of the committee, Barbour, of Vir-  
ginia, and Broadwater, of Montana, had  
died during the year and in their places  
as new members of the national com-  
mittee were Basil B. Gordon and Martin  
McGinnis respectively. Alaska was ad-  
mitted to membership in the national  
committee for the first time, A. K.  
Delaney being its representative. Other  
States and Territories were represented  
by regular committeemen.

The committee then heard for the  
first time the official arrangements for  
the holding of the convention. Chair-  
man Brice made a verbal report of what  
the committee of seven appointed to  
arrange for the holding of the conven-  
tion had done. The report was satisfac-  
tory and was accepted.

The delegation from Indian Territory  
were given tickets entitling them to  
seats on the floor of the convention.  
S. P. Sheerin, national committeeman  
from Indiana and secretary of the com-  
mittee, it was agreed, should be recom-  
mended as secretary of the permanent  
organization, and he was given authori-  
ty to appoint ten assistants.

Col. Richard J. Bright, also an In-  
dian, was chosen sergeant-at-arms,  
and given power to appoint necessary  
subordinates. Edward L. Dickinson, of  
New York, was appointed official sten-  
ographer. New Mexico was on deck  
seeking six delegates instead of two,  
and she succeeded in getting in all she  
wanted. It was secured by the adoption  
of the following resolution, offered by  
Mr. Field, of Albuquerque:

"Resolved, That this committee,  
disclaiming the right to dictate to the  
convention what action it shall take  
with regard to the claims of Arizona  
and New Mexico to additional repre-  
sentation, recommend that the claims of  
New Mexico and Arizona be recognized  
by the convention to the extent of ad-  
mission to the convention with repre-  
sentation of the smallest States."

If this goes through the convention,  
and there seems to be no occasion to  
expect that it will not, the four pro-  
visional delegates each territory elected  
will have places in the convention.  
This will swell the total number up to  
904, and make 604 votes necessary in  
order to secure the nomination. The  
committee then adjourned subject to call.

## SOUTH CAROLINA FOR BOIES.

The Delegates From That State are Op-  
posed to Cleveland.

CHICAGO, June 20.—[Special]—South  
Carolina this morning decided to go for  
Boies, as the best man with whom to  
defeat Cleveland, to whose nomination  
they are bitterly hostile. The delega-  
tion met during the day and it was  
agreed to give Boies twelve of its votes  
on the first ballot. Of the other six  
votes, three will go for Hill, two to  
Gorman and one to Cleveland on the first  
ballot. On the second ballot Boies will  
get five of the remaining votes and per-  
haps all six should he stand a good  
chance.

The Cleveland men are straining  
every nerve to add to their strength on  
the first ballot and wherever it is possi-  
ble to consolidate a State delegation  
and have it present a solid front they  
are doing it. Their greatest work is  
being exerted in the delegations where  
the Cleveland sentiment is prepon-  
derant. A great deal of pressure was  
brought by them on Gorman to prevent  
the use of that gentleman's name as  
one of the opposing candidates.

To-day they employed every means  
at their command to induce Gorman to  
announce that he was not a candidate  
and would not enter the field. Senator  
Carlisle was less doubtful about Cleve-  
land's strength in New York and is now  
favorable to his nomination. An evi-  
dence of the careful methods that the  
Cleveland men are pursuing was af-  
forded at a meeting of the Vermont  
delegation, when the unit rule was  
adopted and the solitary anti-Cleveland  
vote therein made to count for Cleve-  
land.

## GOV. FLOWER TALKS FOR HILL.

He Tries to Sway the Tennessee Dele-  
gation, With Poor Success.

CHICAGO, June 20.—[Special]—Governor  
Flower has been doing missionary  
work here to-day. This morning he,  
with Amos Cummings, Bourke Cochran,  
General Slocum and Parker Bush, of  
the New York assembly, met the Ten-  
nessee delegation, which is instructed  
to vote as a unit for Cleveland. Gov-  
ernor Flower made a statement in be-  
half of Senator Hill and then Delegate  
George W. Ochs, of Chattanooga, opened  
the dialogue.

"Cannot Cleveland command more  
independent votes in New York State  
than any other Democrat?" Thus spoke  
Ochs.

"I think likely he can," replied  
Flower.

"Is it not a fact, too?" pursued Ochs,  
"that the same influences are now  
operating against Cleveland in New  
York that were opposed to him in 1884  
and 1888?"

Mr. Flower assented. "Is it not true,  
too, that the contest against Cleveland  
in New York was more fierce in 1888  
than in 1884?" Mr. Flower was not sure  
this was not a fact—indeed he believed  
it was.

"Then why did Cleveland in 1888  
poll more votes in New York than in  
1884?" To this Governor Flower's re-  
sponse was that Tammany always sup-  
ported the regular ticket; whereupon the  
Tennessee remarked that such an  
explanation scarcely answered the  
question unless it should be assumed  
that Tammany did not support the  
regular ticket so warmly in 1884.

"Did not the voice and influence of  
Cleveland aid very largely to your elec-  
tion?" a delegate asked of Flower, and  
the governor thought they did. A spe-  
cial committee from Wisconsin, consist-  
ing of Governor Peck, General Bragg

and other distinguished delegates from  
that State, also waited on the Tennes-  
see delegation on behalf of ex-President  
Cleveland.

## CAUCUSES BEING HELD.

Delegates From the Silver States Pledged  
to Gorman.

CHICAGO, June 20.—[Special]—Dele-  
gates from the silver States were in  
caucus three hours to-day and as a re-  
sult forty-two votes were pledged to  
Gorman on the first ballot. These  
votes are to come from Colorado, Mon-  
tana, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, New Mex-  
ico, Arizona and Wyoming. Those  
active in the caucus claim that its ac-  
tion would directly influence thirty  
other votes in different delegations,  
making a total of seventy for Gorman  
as an outcome of the day's work by the  
silver men. Patterson, of Colorado, was  
the leading spirit in bringing about this  
action.

An informal caucus of the Cleveland  
leaders was held at Secretary Whitney's  
rooms this afternoon at which, after a  
careful examination of all figures, it  
was announced that 556 of the dele-  
gates who will go into the convention to-  
morrow are undoubtedly for Cleve-  
land and that thirty-six more are  
probable for him, making a total of 592  
on the first ballot, or within seven of the  
nomination. These figures were given  
to the Associated Press by a gentleman  
who has been present in all the Cleve-  
land caucuses and who himself enjoyed  
one of the best offices in the ex-Pres-  
ident's gift.

## INDIANA FOR CLEVELAND.

Voorhees Will Not Present Gray's Name.  
Illinois is Also for the ex-President.

CHICAGO, June 20.—[Special]—One of  
the surprises of the day was the state-  
ment of Taggart, a committeeman from  
Indiana, that the thirty votes of that  
State would be cast for Cleveland on the  
first ballot, and that Governor Gray's  
name would not be brought before the  
convention by Voorhees or by anybody  
else. "I have just left Voorhees," he  
said, "and we have talked over the  
whole situation. He is convinced  
that it would not be a friendly act to  
introduce Gray's name, and I think that  
he has made up his mind to advise the  
Governor to that effect. He is, as you  
know, a consummate politician, and he  
has examined the position so carefully  
here that there are few men on the  
ground who know as well as he does  
just how the convention is tending."

"He sees it is Cleveland and nobody  
but Cleveland, and naturally does not  
wish to sacrifice his friend. He told me  
as much, though not in those words.  
Senator Voorhees left on my mind a  
strong impression that the Gray men  
had decided to cast their whole vote for  
Cleveland, which will make Indiana  
solid for the ex-President from the first  
ballot on." The Illinois delegation will  
be solid with its forty-eight votes for  
Grover Cleveland. There is no longer  
any reasonable doubt upon this point  
and the effect of the announcement has  
been to send the Cleveland stock boom-  
ing skyward to-day.

Early this morning Gen. John Palmer,  
for whom the Illinois delegation is in-  
structed for president, had an extended  
conference with various members of the  
Illinois delegation at the Sherman  
House and made known his wishes that  
Cleveland should receive the solid forty-  
eight votes of the Prairie State. "I  
think I can state with considerable as-  
surance that Illinois will vote for Cleve-  
land," said he to an Associated Press re-  
porter at the conclusion of this confer-  
ence.

"I have said to my friends to-day that  
the Democratic State convention of Illi-  
nois declared substantially, though  
not in direct terms, that Cleveland was  
the first choice of the people of the State  
of Illinois, and, in effect, instructed the  
delegation to vote for Cleveland; since  
the instructions for me were only to be  
effective in the event that it was  
deemed expedient to come West for a  
Presidential candidate."

"All this was understood at the time  
and my friends joined with me in favor-  
ing the declaration that, only in case  
the Presidential candidate should come  
from the West should they support me.  
I have approved that proposition in  
letters and conversation and every other  
way since that time. Having advised  
this course at the time the convention  
met, I now maintain it to be duty of  
my friends who are influenced by per-  
sonal friendship for me to vote for  
Cleveland on the first ballot and not  
for me."

"I owe it to myself and to my personal  
integrity to insist that this should be  
carried out faithfully. I have said this  
to every gentleman of the Illinois dele-  
gation with whom I have had any con-  
versation, and will state that my friends  
generally agree with me fully that no  
delegates shall vote for me on the first  
ballot, and I advise them all to vote for  
Cleveland—without, of course, claiming  
any right to dictate to them, but putting  
it purely upon the grounds of personal  
honor."

For the first time since the opening  
of the fray Senator Gorman avows his  
belief in the nomination of ex-President  
Cleveland. "I do not think Cleveland's  
nomination advisable," said the Senator  
from Maryland this evening, "but as  
matters now stand it seems inevi-  
table."

## OFFICIAL ADDRESS ISSUED.

New York Against Cleveland, and Whitney  
is California's Second Choice.

CHICAGO, June 20.—[Special]—The  
following official note was issued to-  
night.

ROOMS OF THE NEW YORK STATE DELEGATION.  
CHICAGO, June 20, 1892.  
In reply to inquiries addressed to us by dele-  
gates from States instructed to vote for Grover  
Cleveland, of New York, the delegates of New  
York, with a deep sense of the responsibility to  
the Democracy of the United States, are con-  
strained to make answer that in our best judg-  
ment Cleveland's nomination would imperil the  
Continued on page 4.